

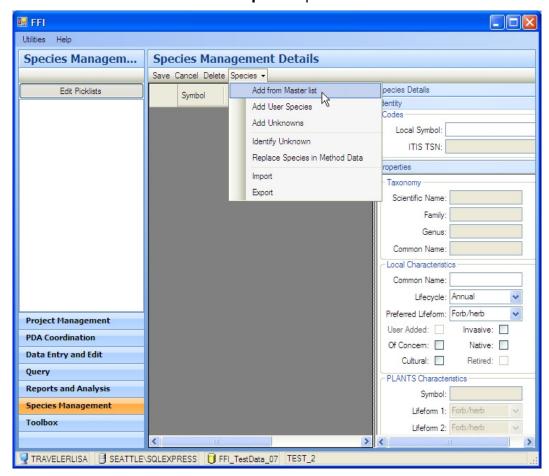
In these exercises you will:

- 1) Add Species from Master (PLANTS) List
- 2) Edit Local Species
- 3) Add User Species
- 4) Add Unknowns
- 5) Create Picklists
- 6) Identifying an Unknown
- 7) Replace a Species in Method Data

Exercise 1: Add Species from Master (PLANTS) List

The FFI **Species Management** component incorporates the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) PLANTS database, from which you can create a local species list for an administrative unit. FFI also accommodates user-added and unknown species.

- **1.1** Open the **Species Management** window. The **Species Management Details** window opens.
- 1.2 Select Add from Master list in the Species pull-down menu.

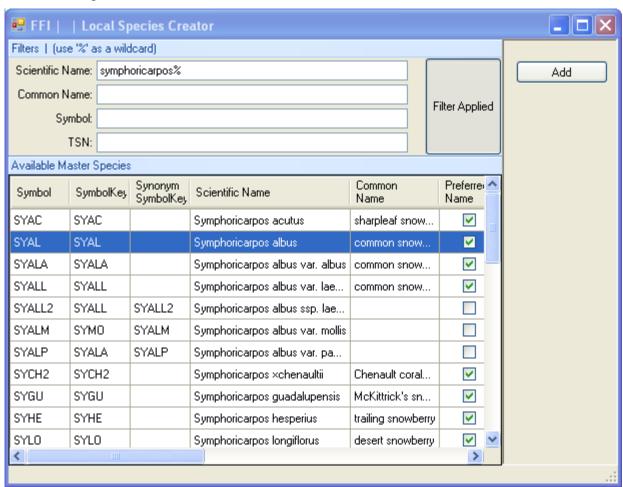


The **Local Species Creator** form opens. You can select species either by scrolling through the complete PLANTS list or by filtering the complete list.

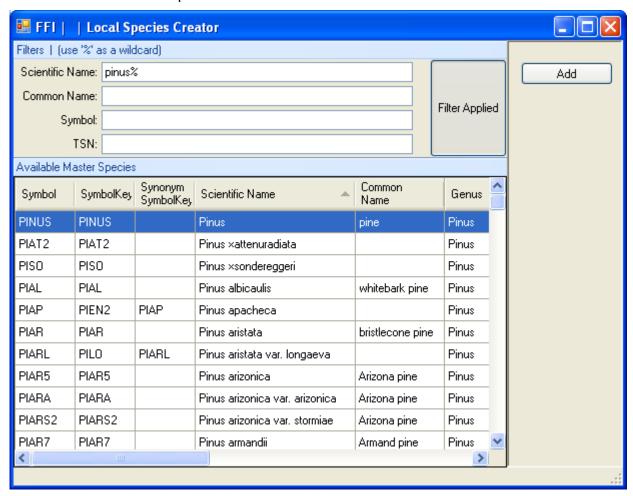
NOTE: Click on any column heading to order that column alphabetically. Drag and drop column headings to change the order in which the columns appear.

1.3 Add a species. To add species by filtering, enter your filter criteria: scientific or common name, plant symbol, or TSN. In this example, "Symphoricarpos" is used with the wildcard %. When you are ready, click Apply Filter. Note that "SYAL" is the PLANTS preferred name and, therefore, the Synonym column is blank. (The Preferred Name column has been scooted into view from the far right for this screenshot.)

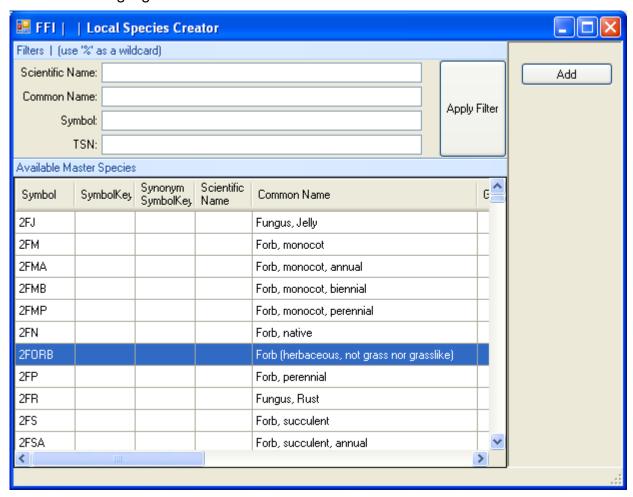
Select the row for "SYAL" and click **Add**. Note that the row disappears from the list because it is no longer available, but it is now visible in the main species pane in the background.



1.4 Add a genera record. The master list contains records for some genera. Enter "pinus%" as the search criteria for **Scientific Name** and click **Apply Filter**. Click the top of the **Scientific Name** column to sort. If a record is present for the genera, it should be at the top of the list. Select the row for "PINUS" and click **Add**.



1.5 Add a non-genera identifier. The PLANTS database contains a series of codes, prefaced with the number 2, for non-genera groupings of species and for substrates. Ensure that the list is not filtered and sort by the Symbol column. All of these records will be at the top. Note the presence of records like "2BARE: Bare Ground". Highlight "2FORB" and click Add.



1.6 Experiment with filtering and sorting as you add the remaining species for this exercise:

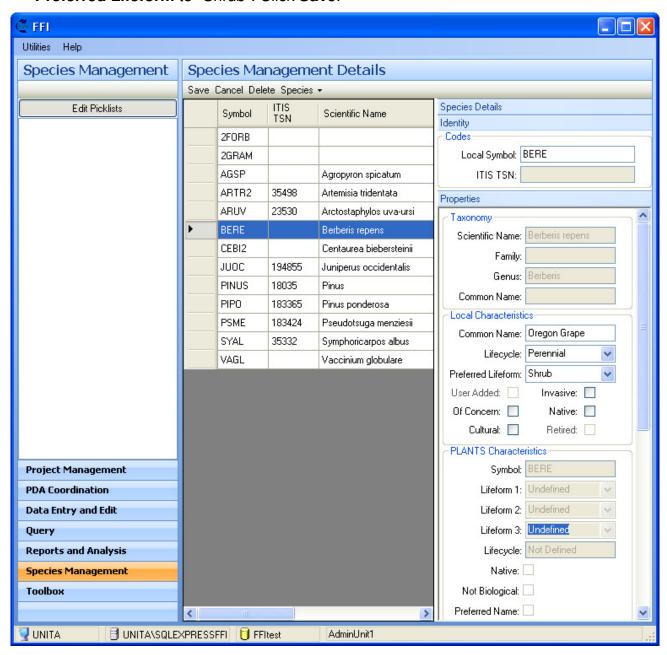
PIPO, PSME, ARUV, VAGL, BERE, ARTR2, CEBI2, JUOC, AGSP, 2GRAM

NOTE: The PLANTS database contains approximately 90,000 records. Pick your filter criteria with care, and be prepared to wait a moment or two for the command to be executed.

Exercise 2: Edit Local Species

For species added from the master list, you can edit certain attributes.

2.1 In the Species Management window, select "BERE", the species to be edited. Note that "BERE" is not the PLANTS preferred name and, therefore, Common Name, TSN, and Lifeform are not populated. Enter "Oregon Grape" as the Common Name under Local Characteristics. Set the Lifecycle to "Perennial" and the Preferred Lifeform to "Shrub". Click Save.



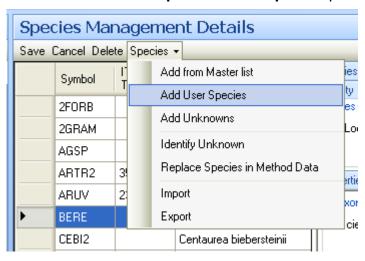
The local characteristics can differ from the master list. This allows you to, for example, treat a species as a shrub that is a tree elsewhere. You may edit these local characteristics at any time (before or after data collection). Because field data point to

the species list with a unique identifier, they will stay up-to-date. At analysis time, it will be important to be sure your local characteristics are populated because you may want to group or filter by them – for example, to calculate cover by lifeform, you must have the **Preferred Lifeform** populated for all the species on your transect.

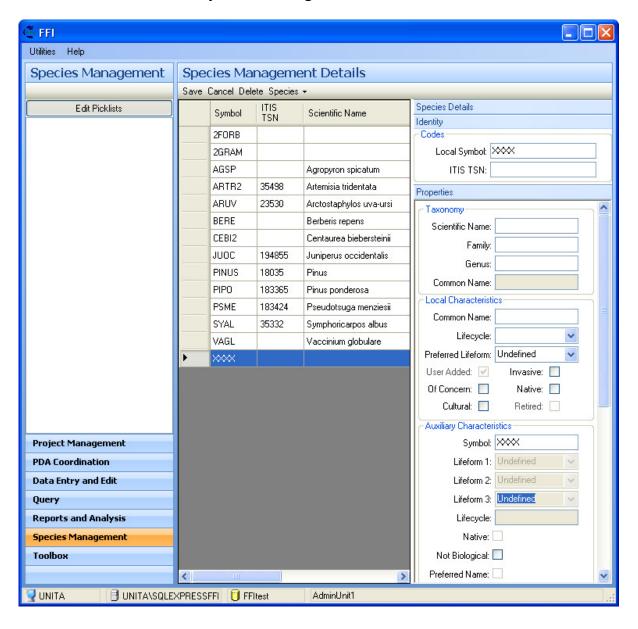
Exercise 3: Add User Species

You can easily add species that occur locally but that are not found in the PLANTS master list. Also, you may prefer to create your own identifiers that represent substrates, such as rocky soils, that represent genera, or that represent other groupings, like "fern", instead of using those provided in the master list.

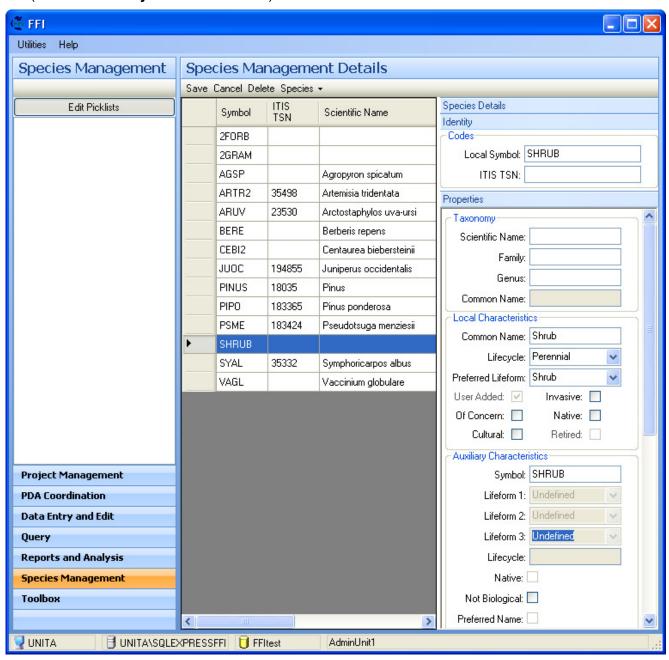
3.1 Select **Add User Species** in the **Species** pull-down menu.



A new blank row is added at the end of the local list, as shown on the next page.



3.2 Enter the Local Symbol "SHRUB". Set the Common Name to "Shrub", the Lifecycle to "Perennial", the Preferred Lifeform to "Shrub", and the Symbol (under Auxiliary Characteristics) to "SHRUB".



3.3 Click Save.

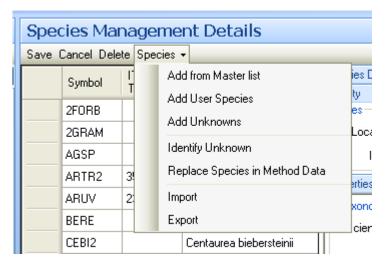


Exercise 4: Add Unknowns

An unknown is a placeholder that can be used to represent a species that you did not expect to encounter or cannot identify, and that is therefore not included in your species list. FFI lets you easily create and then replace unknowns.

If you will be using PDAs in the field, having a good stock of unknowns is important because you cannot create them on the PDA.

4.1 In the **Species Management** window, select **Add Unknowns** in the **Species** pulldown menu.



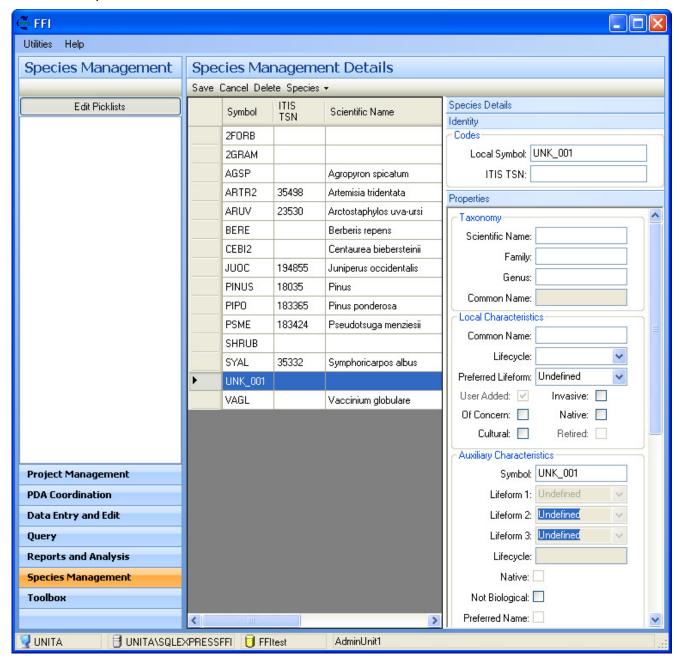
4.2 In the **Add Unknowns** pop-up window, enter 1 for the **First number** and 1 for the **Count**.



4.3 Click **OK**. (If you accidentally add too many, click **Cancel** on the main species form.)



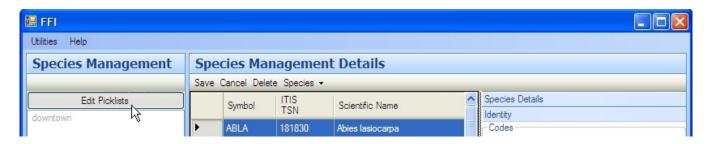
Your local species list should now look like this:



Exercise 5: Create Picklists

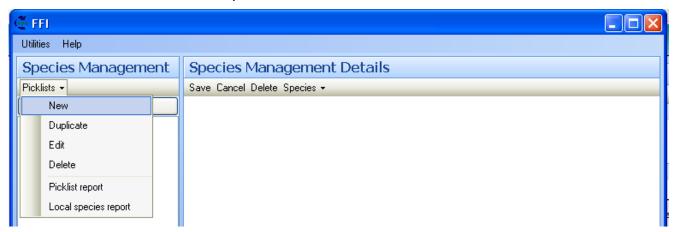
A picklist is a subset of the local species list that represents species specifically known to inhabit a project unit. You can develop picklists for specific sample events that you can download onto a PDA or print and use in the field. FFI lets you easily create, manipulate, and delete picklists.

5.1 To reach the picklist functions, click the **Edit Picklists** toggle in the **Species Management** window. The **Picklists** pull-down menu becomes available.

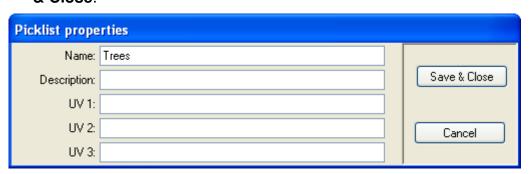


(The screen looks a little odd the first time you do this because both panes go blank. After you create your picklists, they will display here.)

5.2 Select **New** in the **Picklists** pull-down menu.

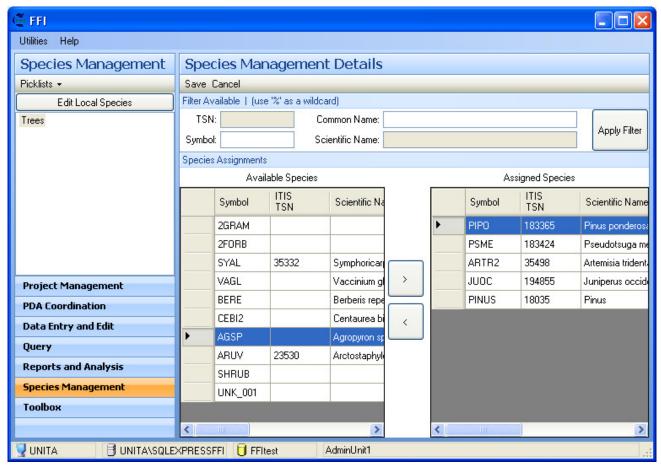


5.3 The Picklist properties form opens. Name the new picklist "Trees". Click Save & Close.



5.4 The panes now display your new picklist and lists of available and assigned species. Highlight the species PIPO, PSME, ARTR2, JUOC, and PINUS on the left

one at a time and click the button to move them to the right. Click **Save**.

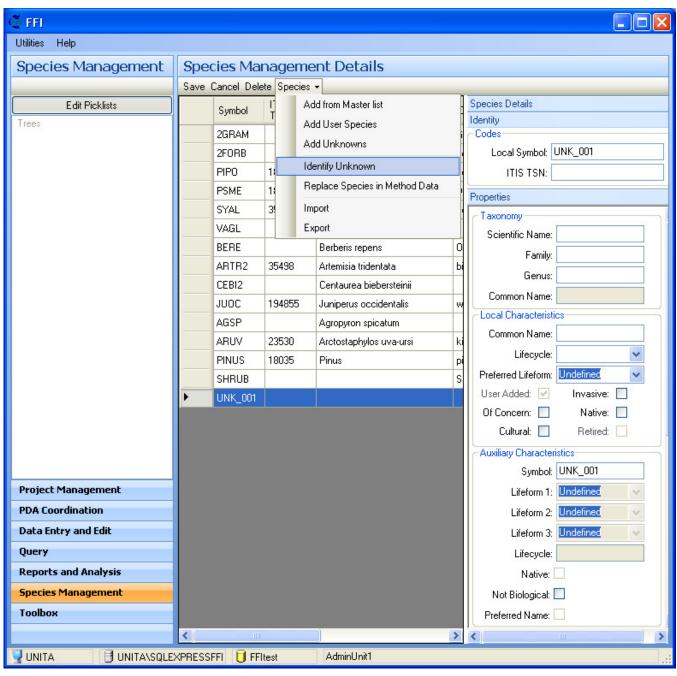


Complete the remaining two exercises after you have done the data entry exercises.

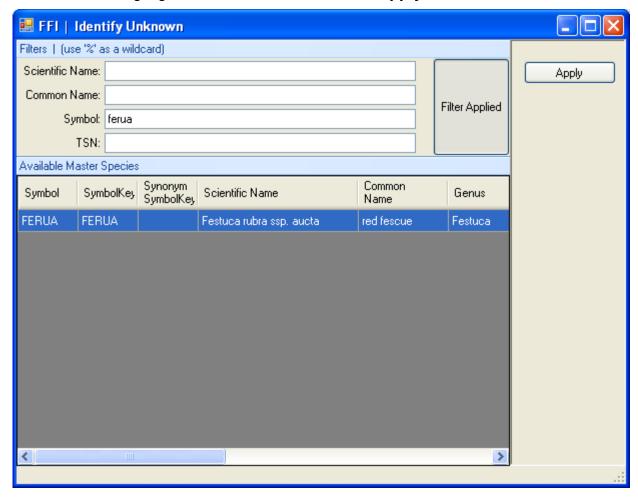
Exercise 6: Identifying an Unknown

When you are able to identify an unknown species, you can easily update it from the correct species in the master list. Because the field data point to this species in the local list with a unique identifier, they will stay up-to-date after you make the identification.

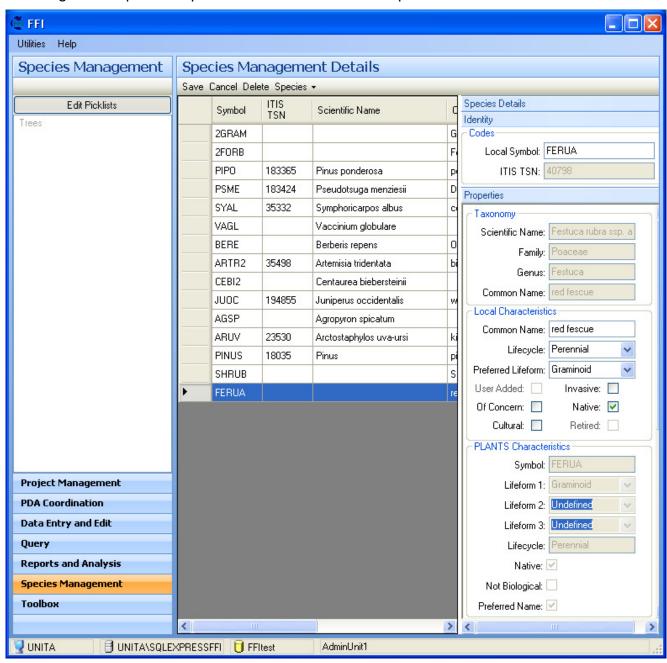
- **6.1** In the Species Management Details window, highlight "UNK_001".
- **6.2** Select Identify Unknown in the Species pull-down menu.



- **6.3** The **Identify Unknown** window opens. Enter "ferua" as the **Symbol** under **Filters**. Click **Apply Filter**. (Be careful not to hit **Apply** until the next step.
- 6.4 Locate and highlight the row for "FERUA". Click Apply.



The unknown is replaced with the correct species. Note that the **Species Details** data in the right-hand pane is updated to reflect the correct species.

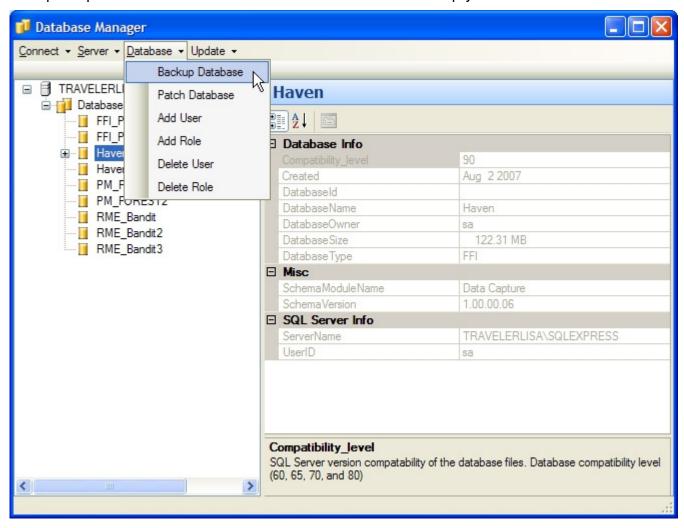


If you are unable to find the species you are looking for in the **Identify Unknown** window, either it is not in the 2007 version of the PLANTS database, or it is already in your species list. If it is in your species list but has never been used, you can delete it before making the identification. If it is in your list and has been used, you will need to **Replace a Species in Method Data** to resolve the situation as described in the next exercise.

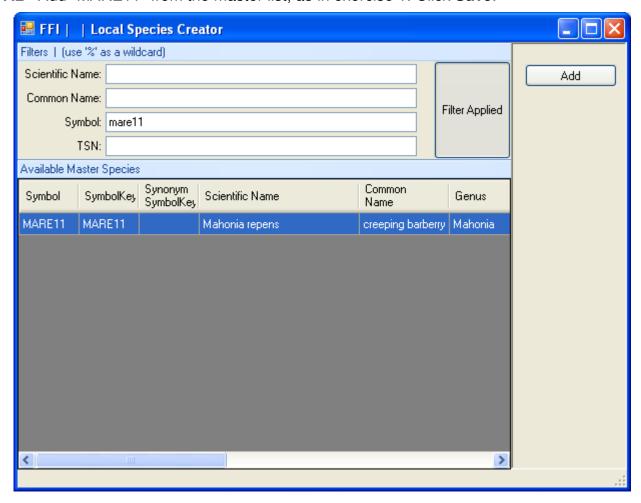
Exercise 7: Replace a Species in Method Data

If you collect data for a species in the field but later determine that the species was incorrectly identified, you can replace it with the correct species from your local species list. This is an involved and risky process and should be avoided. Unlike the **Identify Unknown** tool, this tool makes a global replacement on the species' unique identifier in the database and it is possible to hopelessly alter your data. If you are dealing with an unknown or with a user species, try to use the **Identify an Unknown** tool instead. Otherwise, make sure your database is backed up before you begin.

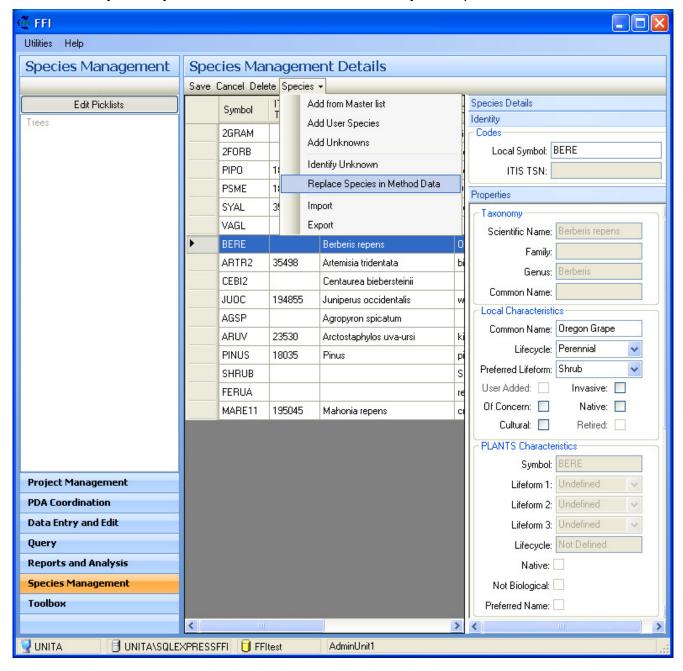
7.1 Open up the FFI Database Administration tool and backup your database.



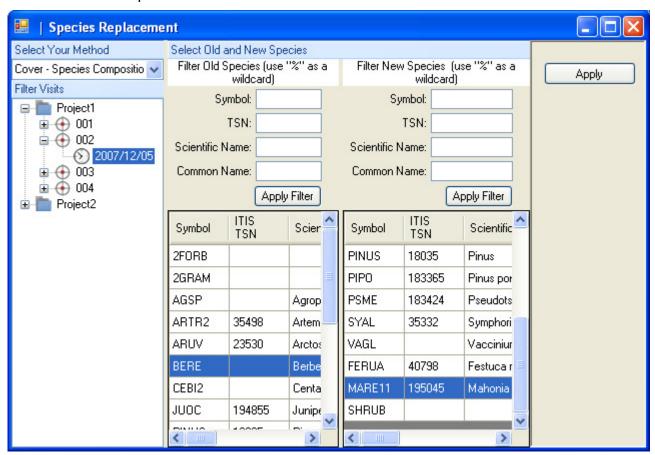
7.2 Add "MARE11" from the master list, as in exercise 1. Click Save.



7.3 Select Replace Species in Method Data from the Species pull-down menu.



- **7.4** The **Species Replacement** window opens. In the **Select Your Method** pull-down list, select the **Cover Species Composition** method.
- 7.5 In the Filter Visits tree view, expand Project1, macro plot 002, and select the 12/5/2007 sample event.



NOTE: If you select the project unit, all sample events within that unit will be changed. If you select the macro plot, all sample events in that plot will be updated. To update several, but not all, sample events within a macro plot, you will need to update each sample event individually.

Be very careful here. If you select the entire project unit when you only want a certain macro plot or sample event, you will change data you didn't mean to change, and you might not notice until months later.

7.6 By scrolling or filtering, select the species to be replaced, "BERE", on the left, and the correct species, "MARE11", on the right. Click **Apply**. If the tool finds matching data and was able to make the global replacement, a dialog will report success.



If FFI failed to find any data for the criteria you specified, you will see this dialog instead:



NOTE: This means that no species replacement was made. If you see this, double-check the sample event in **Data Entry and Edit** or in **Query** to determine what your criteria should be.

7.7 Review your data in Query Builder or in the data input form to confirm the results. If the replacement is not what you intended, recover your database from the backup.